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# The People's Korea

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# President KIM IL SUNG Receives Chinese, Romanian Delegations

**President Kim Il Sung Oct. 30 received the Chinese People's Friendship Delegation and posed for a photo with its members. (KCNA Radiophoto)**

President Kim Il Sung on October 30 received the Chinese People's Friendship Delegation which came to the DPRK to attend functions commemorating the 30th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Wang Ping, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, Political Commisar of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and former Political Commisar of the Chinese People's Volunteers, as its head and Bei Juefu, Deputy Mayor of the People's Government of the Beijing Municipality, as its deputy head.

Also present were Lu Zhixian, Chinese Ambassador to Korea, and Tian Sheng, Chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung on October 22 received the delegation of the Institute of the Juche Idea for Asian Area which visited Pyongyang to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Present on the occation were the members of the delegation headed by T.B. Mukherjee, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Director General and President of the Institute of the Juche Idea for Asian Area.

Hwang Jang Yop, Member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Li Hwa Son, Alternate Member, and Vice-Director of a Department, of the Central Committee of the WPK, were on hand.

The President on October 23 received the youth delegation of Romania on a visit to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and Minister of Youth Affairs.

Kil Jae Gyong, Alternate Member, and Vice-Director of a Department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Chi Jae Ryong, Chairman, and Kim Chang Ryong, Vice-Chairman, of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, were on hand.

Present there was Paul Marinescu, Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meanwhile President Kim Il Sung Oct. 17 received Ilie Verdet, Prime Minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Present of the occasion were Stan Magureanu, Secretary of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Gheorghe Dolgu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Paul Marinescu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to Korea; and others.

On hand were Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council; Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Chong Song Nam, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of External Economic Affairs; Kim Jae Gyong, Alternate Member, and Vice-Director of a Department, of the Central Committee of the WPK; Sin In Ha, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Romanian Socialist Republic; and Kim Hyong U, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Prime Minister Ilie Verdet converyed a message of greetings and a gift of Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party to President Kim Il Sung upon his reelection as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. **(KCNA)**

# 5 Kwangju People Get Death Rap

**Compiled from AP & AFP**

A south Korean military court in Kwangju sentenced five persons to death and another seven to life imprisonment in connection with the popular uprising in the provincial capital last May.

Korean press reports from the southwestern provincial capital said that Chung Dong Nyun, 37, a dissident student leader, was among those receiving the death penalty for allegedly leading the riot. Of the remaining four, two were also students and two other drivers.

Attorney Hong Nam Soon, who was said to be one of close political associates of Kim Dae Jung, was among those sentenced to life imprisonment.

The five were convicted on sedition charges and also for violating martial law decrees, while the seven sentenced to life imprisonment were convicted on charges of sedition, attempted murder, burglary and violating martial law decrees and firearms control laws.

The military court sentenced 163 others to prison terms ranging from five to 20 years. Among them was Catholic priest Kim Song Yong drawing 15 years for allegedly inciting students to riot.

# *Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo*

**The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, held in Pyongyang October 10-14, made an entirely new proposal to reunify Korea as a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. What is the background of the new proposal?**

**Quite significant about the "issueless" American presidential race is the commitment of each candidate to a strong America. The Americans are indifferent to the fact disputes among big powers are costing many nations their sovereignty and independence. A strong America means the continuation of the Korean division.**

The Korean people have a history of more than 1,000 years as a single nation which inhabited Korea with a common culture and economic sphere. Yet, the last world war left the Korean nation divided. The tragic division lasting over 35 years was caused by the military presence in south Korea of the United States.

"Fortress America" is vigorously trying to build up an anti-Russian encirclement, forming alliances with perimeter countries. Citing what it terms the arms buildup in the Far East by the Soviet Union, the United States created a new military alliance in Northeast Asia, expanding military facilities in south Korea. South Korea under Gen. Chon Du Hwan has emerged a totalitarian state, far more tyrannic than under the late strongman. An unprecedented repressive campaign is under way as shown in the Kwangju Massacre.

Different systems with different ideas are now in place in north and south Korea, divided by the foreign powers. The continuing division of Korea due to the scramble among big powers would reduce her to a colony of a foreign power. The Korean people, north and south, have no enthusiasm for becoming a satellite of any foreign country.

The restoration of a single nationhood is the historic aspiration of the Korean people which transcends any difference between north and south Korea. But, either of north and south Korea forcing its idea and system on the other would sharpen confrontation to the point of renewing conflicts.

Given these circumstances, any reunification process must be free of any foreign forces which are apt to infringe on the sovereignty and independence of Korea, must be tolerant of the existing ideas and systems in the north and the south and must be guided by Koreanism, time-honored Korean values which bind the north and the south. This process is totally built into the new proposal to form a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

President Kim Il Sung said in his report on the work of the WPK Central Committee to its Sixth Congress:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights.

"It will be reasonable that the unified state of a confederal type form a supreme national confederal assembly with an equal number of representatives from the north and the south and an approriate number of overseas nationals and that a confederal standing committee be organized in the aforesaid assembly to guide the regional governments in the north and the south to administer all affairs of the confederal state."

President Kim Il Sung also stated that the confederal republic should be named the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and that the confederal government should respect the social systems, administrative organizations, political parties, public bodies, groupings and the various social sectors. He defined the foreign policy of the unified government as neutral and non-aligned.

At present many countries are federal states but with common ideas and socio-political systems without any exception: the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, and Yugoslavia. The federal state the DPRK envisions is a unified nation state with two differing systems.

The DPRK specifies a concrete 10-point policy platform of the confederal state. The proposed policy platform commits the unified Korea to be independent of any military bloc and strictly neutral, declaring the Korean Peninsula "a nuclear-free peace zone." The emergence of a neutral state in that part of Asia, a place where East and West meets, would greatly contribute to the peace of Asia and the peace of the world.

Once, American ambassador to Japan Mansfield proposed an Austrian type of neutrality for a reunified Korea. In south Korea some people suggested the reunification of the country as a composite state or a federal state. Kim Dae Jung, now faced with death by hanging, advanced a three-stage process of reunification, offering a British-style "loose north-south commonwealth". All these proposals reflect the shared aspirations of the Korean people for a single nationhood.

The latest overtures from Pyongyang concerning the creation of a reunified state under the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo are bound to receive worldwide sympathy and endorsement, not to mention domestic support north and south, as they compress the unanimous yearning of the Korean people.

# Asian Regional Juche Seminar Held in New Delhi

**The platform of the Asian Regional Seminar on the Juche Idea held on September 6 and 7 in New Delhi of India. The seminar was attended by delegations and delegates from 20 countries and over 1,000 observers.**

The Asian Regional Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in New Delhi on September 6 and 7.

Attending the seminar were delegations of India, including an Indian government delegation, a delegation of the ruling Indian National Congress Party of India headed by Gandhi, an Indian Parliamentary delegation and a delegation of the Juche Idea Study Society of India, a delegation of the ruling Nationalist Party of Bangladesh, a delegation of the Japan Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea; a Nepalese delegation and other delegations and delegates from 20 countries and over 1,000 observers.

The DPRK delegation headed by Chi Chang Ik and a representative of the International Institute of the Juche Idea were present there.

S.S. Mohapatra, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, attended the seminar on behalf of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who is President of the Party, and N.D. Tiwari, Minister of Planning of the Indian Government, was also present.

On the first day Indian Minister of Planning N.D. Tiwari made an opening address.

Congratulatory speeches were made by General Secretary S.S Mohapatra, the head of the DPRK delegation and the representative of the IIJI.

T.B. Mukherjee, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Seminar, made a report titled "The Juche Idea is a Great Idea Accelerating Victory of the Cause of Independence."

On September 7, 15 people made speeches heads of delegations or delegates of Jordan, Sri Lanka, Kuwait, Democratic Yemen, Nepal, Lebanon, the Yemen Arab Republic, Japan, Syria, India, New Zealand, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Thailand and the head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification of South Korea.

An inaugural meeting of the Asian Institute of the Juche Idea was also held on the afternoon of the same day. The inaugural declaration and statutes of the institute were adopted with unanimous approval of the attendants.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted.

After the seminar the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Asian Institute of the Juche Idea was held.

The Juche idea originated by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is a new original idea reflecting the requirement of the present era and great idea defending independence of the popular masses most thoroughly.

The Juche idea becomes the idea defending the independence of the popular masses most thoroughly because, above all, the Juche idea gives the most correct viewpoint toward the destiny of man which the masses of the people have to have in the struggle for independence.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung said:

"... The idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

Noting that the decisive factor defining man's destiny lies in himself, the report says:

That the Juche idea becomes the idea defending the independence of the popular masses most thoroughly is also because the Juche idea clarifies the fundamental stand and method that the popular masses should maintain in the struggle for independence.

In order to defend independence thoroughly, one should not only have a correct viewpoint on the man's destiny but also maintain correct stand and method in the struggle for independence.

The independent stand and creative stand as taught by the Juche idea is the fundamental stand and method to be maintained by the popular masses in the struggle for independence.

The most important one in the struggle for independence is to maintain the independent stand.

It is also important to hold fast to the creative stand in the struggle for independence.

In order to thoroughly defend the independence of the masses of the people, we must not only maintain the correct stand and method but also comprehensively carry out the strategic principle of guidance correctly applied in all fields of the struggle for independence.

What we mean by embodying the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction is to embody the independent and creative stands in all fields of struggle for independence including politics, economy and military.

The principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence put forward by the Juche idea is a correct strategic principle of guidance to be fully applied in all fields of the struggle for independence.

Like this, the Juche idea of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung gives the people defending independence a correct viewpoint and consciousness they should have in the struggle for independence, the fundamental stand and method to be maintained in this struggle and the strategic principle of guidance to be fully applied in all fields of struggle for independence. For indicating the genuine road of adhering firmly to and maintaining independence steadfastly and realizing it, the immortal and everlasting Juche idea becomes, indeed, the great guiding idea of our times defending independence of the masses of the people most steadfast at the highest level.

In the third part "Let's widely disseminate the Juche idea and accelerate the victory of the cause of independence," the report refers to the task to more profoundly study and widely disseminate the great Juche idea:

By widely introducing and propagating the valuable experience of the struggle of the Korean people who have embodied the Juche idea, the vivid reality of Korea in which the Juche idea has been embodied in all fields and the independent internal and external policies of Korea, we should see to it that the wide public circles and peoples in Asia have better understanding of the immortal Juche idea and give an active support to the Korean people in their just cause of revolution.

We are sure that the entire Korean people will smash the machination of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate "two Koreas" plot and certainly realize the cause of the country's reunification in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification set forth by their respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

We, together with all the honest-minded people the world over, scathingly condemn the crime of the military fascists in south Korea who put down the popular uprising of Kwangju, a city of south Korea, in a bloodbath, and strongly demand they unconditionally stop the suppression of the people and immediately release the patriotic students and democratic personalities who have been unreasonably arrested and imprisoned. **(KCNA)**

## Keynote Report

The report of Chairman T.B. Mukherjee consists of the three parts. "The aspiration of independence is the trends of the time no force can check," "The Juche idea defending independence most thoroughly" and "Let's widely disseminate the Juche idea and accelerate the victory of the cause of independence."

In the first part "The aspiration of independence is the trends of the time no force can check," the report says:

Ours is the age of independence which is fundamentally different from the previous era of history.

What we say ours is an age of independence means that it is a new historical age that the masses of the working people realise independence and comprehensively materialize independence.

The estimation that ours is an age of independence resulted from the scientific conclusion by comprehensively analyzing the essential changes taking place in the position and role of the masses of the working people, the subject of history.

The peoples, once oppressed and humiliated, are taking the position of the master of the world and are taking charge of the role of masters in historical development.

The position and role of the popular masses have been fundamentally changed, it is the main contents of the turn of the times in view of the Juche-based viewpoint, the essential characteristics which distinguished all the previous era of history from our era and the main reason why we call our era an era of independence.

Noting that the cry for independence is ringing all over the world, the report says:

Not only the struggle for state independence but also national liberation struggle is the struggle defending independence and the struggle for world peace, too.

Defending independence constitutes the main contents of all progressive movements of the present era, including the non-aligned movement.

We believe that the 1980's will be registered in history as a new great victory of the independent forces. We can surely say that, the world people will desire the independency and the cause of independence will win victory after victory, it is the trend of the times no force can check.

In the second part "The Juche idea is the idea defending independence most thoroughly," the report says:

## *Third Symposium on Korea in Tokyo*

The Third Symposium on Korea was held by the Choson Sinbo Company as part of celebrations of its 35th anniversary on October 27 at the Nippon Seinenkan House, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Present were leading figures of the Japanese business community, academic circles, trade unions and the press.

Choson Sinbo Company President Chong Un Ryong made an opening address.

In his speech Mr. Chong stressed the significance of the symposium to the strengthened movement to support the Korean reunification and to the better understanding of the Korean issue.

Main speakers were: Mr. Pak Tong Chun, President of the Korean Journalists and Publishers Association in Japan on the reunification policy advanced at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea; commentator Mr. Nakagawa Nobuo on the Chon junta and the issue of democracy in south Korea; commentator Mr. Imagawa Eiichion the Korean policy of the United States; Mr. Suzuki Jiro, President of the Tokyo University of Art and Design on the Korean reunification question and its implications for Japan; and commentator Mr. Matsuura Sozo on the recent Japanese press opinions on Korea.

Quoting President Kim Il Sung as saying, "The question of Korea's reunification resolves itself into the question of ending foreign domination and interference, winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation, removing distrust and antagonism between north and south, and achieving national unity," Mr. Pak Tong Chun set forth details of the newly-proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Mr. Pak saw in the proposal the determination to preserve traditional Korean values, to live together with the stark reality of two differing systems in the two parts of Korea and to take into full account the interests in Korea of neighboring countries.

# Rodong Sinmun Editorial on Sixth WPK Congress

**Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on October 20 carried an editorial headlined "Great Programmatic Work Indicating Way for Carrying Our Revolutionary Cause to a Brilliant Accomplishment under the Banner of the Juche Idea" in connection with the historic report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.**

**Follow highlights of the editorial:**

The main spirit running through his report is to powerfully advance along the road of Juche in any adversity and carry to accomplishment our revolutionary cause which started and has triumphed under the banner of the great Juche idea.

Analyzed and summed up in the report are proud successes and valuable experiences attained by our Party and people through the overall embodiment of the Juche idea in the revolution and construction and clearly indicated there is the way of thoroughly transforming nature, society and man, strengthening and developing the Party and realising the independence of the country and the nation on the basis of the Juche idea. The great significance and source of vitality of the report lie in that it brightly illumines the road to the final victory of the Juche idea and provides a firm guarantee for making the Juche idea throw its rays for ever as the only guiding idea of our revolution.

In his report he gave all-round answers to the important questions arising in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class from the law governing socialist and communist construction and the basic principles of party building of the working class to propositions and ways for reunifying the divided country and a revolutionary stand and strategy and tactics to be adhered to in the struggle for independence against imperialism. For this, the report is an immortal classic work which has further developed the revolutionary theory of the working class and enriched its treasure house still more.

In his report he explicitly expounded all the problems arising in carrying the revolutionary cause to accomplishment and unfolded the clear prospect of our revolution and the bright future of the nation, proceeding from the historic experiences and lessons of the protracted communist movement and the requirement of our revolutionary development. This is why the report is a programmatic complete enabling our Party to discharge its mission and duty to confidently lead the Korean revolution and people to the future of communism, assuming full responsibility for their destiny.

It is an event of great significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people and the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public the historic work "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee."

The report is a great militant banner clearly indicating the road of achieving the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and powerfully arousing the people to the continued revolution.

Summing up the historic struggle of our people for carrying out the three revolutions and rich practical experiences gained in its course, he clarified in his report that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are the strategic tasks which the Party of the working class which has seized power should hold fast to from the first days of building a new society, and the general line of socialist and communist construction.

In his report he clearly expounded the historic necessity of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and principles and ways of their materialisation, so that the working class and working people may powerfully advance the revolution along a straight path and carry it on to the end.

His definition of the modelling of the whole society after the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution is an important historic event which set before our Party and people the militant slogan for fulfilling and accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism, reflecting the fundamental demand of communist society and law of its completion, the summing up of the proud victory of our revolution and its practical demand.

The modelling of the whole society after the Juche idea is a militant slogan for our Party to make clear its revolutionary character as a Party of Juche and discharge its mission to resolutely defend and safeguard his revolutionary ideas and achieve their final victory. Possessed of this slogan, our Party will display its honour as the first glorious Party in the long history of the communist movement to brilliantly carry out the historic task for dyeing the whole society with the revolutionary ideas of the leader.

The editorial continues:

The report of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a bright blueprint unfolding a grand program of socialist economy, construction previously unknown in the history of our fatherland.

In his report he put forward the basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's and ten long-range goals for their fulfilment with his deep insight into the present state and inexhaustible potentialities of the socialist economy of our country and the prospect of its development.

The ten long-range goals are a new milestone for another great leaping progress in socialist economic construction and the eternal prosperity and development of the fatherland. This gigantic program of economic construction indicates a clear way for increasing the great potential of the socialist independent national economy in every way, enabling our country to proudly rank among the countries advanced in the world in economic development and making a decisive progress in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The report of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is series of a revolutionary theory of Party building indicating a genuine road of further developing and strengthening our Party as the Party of Juche with invincible might.

The report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is also a sacred national salvation program me which opened a new phase in the struggle for accelerating the independent reunification of the country, the greatest national desire of our people.

He declared once again that the reunification of the country should be realised on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and proposed the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a confederal state in which the north and south would be unified with their existing ideologies and systems left intact as they are, as a realistic and reasonable way for its materialization. And he put forward the ten-point policy to be pursued by the Confederal Republic. This is an epochal measure of great significance in promoting the cause of national reunification and shaping the future of the nation.

The report of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is also an inspiring banner strengthening the unity of the revolutionary people of the world and vigorously expediting the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

He analysed the fierce struggle between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces and between the anti-imperialist and independent forces and summarising forces which is taking place in the international area and the danger of another world war and gave clear answers to important questions arising in uniting the anti-imperialist and independent forces, expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and achieving the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement to promote the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the world revolution. For this reason, the report will powerfully inspire the revolutionary people of the world to a sacred struggle against imperialism and for the promotion of the independent development of the countries and the cause of socialism and for the building of an independent and peaceful new world free from any form of domination and subjugation

(KCNA)

# 30th Anniversary of Entry into Korean War

Thirty years ago, the Chinese People's Volunteers joined the Korean People's Army in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) against the American invaders. After the ceasefire, they actively helped the Korean people in postwar rehabilitation and construction. Their entry into the war contributed to the consolidation to the friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries.

On October 23, a Pyongyang meeting was held at the February 8 House of Culture to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean War.

Present on the occasion was the Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Wang Ping, Member of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, Political Commissar of the General Logistic Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and former Political Commissar of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

O Guk Ryol, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Wang Ping made reports.

Follow gists of speeches made by O Guk Ryol and Wang Ping at the Pyongyang meeting:

### *Speech of O Guk Ryol, Chief of General Staff of Korean People's Army*

The Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers smashed the desperate offensives of the enemy and dealt an annihilating blow to him with close coordinated operations, sharing bitters and sweets, life and death, in the same trench.

In those grim days of the war the valiant commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers gave full play to mass heroism and the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism.

In his report to the historic Sixth Congress of the Party the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a nation-wide unified state and the ten-point policy of the unified state, the speaker noted, and went on:

This new reunification proposal is enjoying warm welcome and active support of the entire Korean people, and the fraternal party, government and people of China and peaceloving nations and peoples of the world.

We are very grateful to the fraternal party, government and people of China for their being the first to actively support our new proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country each time they are set forth and being active in international arena, too, for the realization of our cause of national reunification. We express thanks for this.

Friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples are daily growing in scope and strength through mutual support and cooperation in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Friendship between the peoples and armies of Korea and China is one initiated and fostered personally by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai and one between class brothers closely united in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our people are very happy to have such reliable comrades-in-arms as the Chinese people.

It is a demand of the revolutionary development in our two countries and fully accords with the interests of our two peoples to further consolidate and develop friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China, we think.

The historic meeting between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and respected Comrade Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, marked an epochal occasion for expanding and developing friendship between Korea and China.

### *Speech of Wang Pin, Political Commissar of Chinese People's Liberation Army*

The Chinese People Volunteers shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, the comrades-in-arms, defeated the enemy in fighting with fierce hatred at him.

In the war against the U.S. imperialists' aggression the Chinese and Korean peoples recorded a new immortal chapter with blood in the history of the development of China-Korea friendship.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung have built their country into an independent socialist one with an independent national economy, brilliant national culture and strong defence capabilities by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence.

At the Sixth Congress of the WPK, President Kim Il Sung advanced concrete proposals and policy for instituting a north-south confederation and proposed once again to the United States to negotiate on the question of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. These proposals reflect the common demand of the entire Korean people and are reasonable ones for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and one more important effort bent by the north of Korea for the realisation of the greatest national desire of the Korean people.

The Chinese people have always sympathized deeply with the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people caused by national split and consistently and resolutely supported their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We hold that the question of Korean reunification should be solved on the basis of the three principles.

The south Korean authorities must stop fascist suppression release Kim Dae Jung and other arrested patriotic democrats and ensure the democratic rights and freedom of the people.

The United States must implement the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly, withdraw all its troops, weapons and equipment from south Korea and actively respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peace agreement.

We believe that the "two Koreas" plot is fated to go away and the cause of Korea's reunification will certainly be achieved. The Chinese people will always unswervingly stand on the side of the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

# Seoul's "National Referendum" under Martial Law

Seoul's propaganda about the so-called south Korean voters' approval of Chon Du Hwan's new constitution did not give "a convincing proof of an overwhelming mandate of the south Korean people for the new constitution" nor did it show "absolute support for the regime." It simply reflected the fact that it was held in an undemocratic terror-ridden atmosphere under martial law. According to south Korean press reports and Japanese newspapers, the Chon Du Hwan junta forced partiarient women to vote and employed even substitute voters to vote for it. Facts show that no matter how loudly the junta may advertise the high rates of "voting" and "votes for the constitution" in the "referendum," the "constitution" fabricated by the junta is a replica of the late strongman's "yusin constitution", and the method employed by the junta was the same as that resorted to by Pak Jung Hi.

The south Korean "Central Election Management Committee" announced on October 23 that the voter turnout registered a record high 95.5 percent of the eligible voters in the history of elections and referendums in south Korea." But people will not forget the fact that the "referendum" was held in a crucible under martial law where all political activities and freedom of speech and the press were stamped out, a number of dissident leaders and democratic students were forcibly detained to be court-martialed and the campus were closed.

South Korean police reported no anti-"government" demonstrations or violence at any polling places. However, on October 21, the authorities, fearing a spread of student protest against the "national referendum" ordered major universities in Seoul (Seoul National University, Ehwa Women's University, Yonsei University, and Songgyungwan University) to suspend classes on October 21 and 22. On Oct. 17, six days before the voting day, over 1,000 students of Koryo University in Seoul, south Korea's largest and most prestigious private university, staged a campus protest rally, urging the cancellation of the "referendum" and tried to take to the street. In response to the students' protests, the junta issued "emergency duty order A" under martial law on the voting day. Under these circumstances, a strange "referendum" was conducted.

Under martial law, no opposition movement against the "referendum" was permitted, while the government was free to conduct a large-scale campaign to urge the people to support the "new constitution" by mobilizing mass-communication and governmental organizations. In addition, generally, if someone should raise an objection to the results of a national referendum, he, having gained support from more than 10 million voters, can bring a case against him before the Supreme Court. However, under martial law which bans all political activities and freedom of speech and the press, it is also impossible to raise an objection.

In addition to law regulations, the junta used many methods to force eligible voters to vote for the "new constitution".

A mass-education campaign to vote for the "constitution" was conducted nation-wide. Eligible voters had callers at their homes and were pressured at neighbouring meetings. Slogans were displayed on every thing from stock market reports to telephone bills, and many people were asked to wear them on ribbons. (The Oct. 25 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal) The Oct. 24 issue of the south Korean daily Dong-A Ilbo reported that various election administration committees including the "Central Election Management Committee" held 3,635 "meetings in a mass-education campaign" and 142,850 round-table meetings for 2 million opinion leaders across the nation. The paper also pointed out that the number of eligible voters was increased as a result of the confirmation of resident registrations conducted early in September. This means that the junta had already established a nation-wide system which did not permit eligible voters not to vote. In addition, a Seoul correspondent of the Japanese Sanke Shimbun reported Governor of South Cholla Province as saying, "There are some praise-worthy episodes. Among them is the story that two women gave birth to their babies at the polling places." The junta brought even partiarient women to voting places without regard for danger to their bodies.

Even according to reports from Seoul, people voted collectively. A group of fishing men in Aijin, Iksung-myon, Kwseng-gun, Kangwon Province, boarded two chartered buses as early as 3 a.m. and arrived at thier polling station four hours and five minutes later. After voting, they went to the sea. (The Oct. 24 issue of daily Chung-Ang Ilbo) Those living in a Hansen's disease community in Sogokri, Wonsong-gun, Kwonbum-myon, also in Kangwon Province, rose at 4 a.m. and walked 8 km to vote. (The Oct. 24 issue of daily Chosun Ilbo) At the Korea Export Industrial Complex in Seoul, the authorities forced the employees to be present at their offices at 7 a.m. in the morning so that they could vote collectively at the polling place inside the complex. (Same paper)

Moreover, in a press conference held on Oct. 24, Nakajima Masaki, representative of the Christians' Emergency Commission on Korean Affairs, revealed the fact that when a certain Korean Christian went to the poll, he found a "yes" vote had already been case in his name. Rumors were circulated that martial law would continue if the

(Continued on page 5)

## Pyongyang, Chongryun Protest

Reaction to the October 22 "national referendum on the Constitutional amendment" in south Korea proved bitter in Pyongyang and the Korean community in Tokyo. They unreservedly called the "plebiscite" totally undemocratic and illegal.

Pyongyang's official voice, Rodong Sinmun in its October 26 signed commentary called the adopted "Constitutional amendment" "an unheard-of fascist evil law" and "a more vicious carbon copy of the 'Yusin' Constitution."

Recalling that the "national referendum" was held under martial law reinforced with "emergency duty order," the Pyongyang daily saw no sign of democracy but a stark and outrageous violation of democratic principles.

The so-called high voter turnout was fabricated in advance "on the table of the Special Committee for National Security Measures," the paper declared, and went on: The "amendment to the Constitution" trumped up by them is an out-and-out reactionary and anti-democratic one."

The daily, taking issue with the violation by the new "Constitution" of the principle of three divisions, "An ornament of the bourgeois society," stated the "Constitution" defines the "President" as a man of absolute powers over administration, legislation and judicature and fixed his term of office at 7-8 years, two times longer than the usual term of the President.

Pyongyang found an evil intention of Gen. Chon in the provisions of the "Constitution" banning the political activities of the existing political parties while permitting their formation: "prohibiting the activities of political parties" until the next "Presidential election," namely, to enable him run unopposed.

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), spokesman for the 700,000 Korean nationals in this country, branded on October 23 the previous day's south Korean "national referendum" as an attempt to attach a sort of semblance of legality to the powers Chon Du Hwan seized by illegal means.

In a statement issued that day, Chongryun rejected the allegations by Chon about the "high voter turnout" as ridiculous on the grounds that no freedom of the press, speech, association, assembly and religion was allowed, many democrats and patriotic students indiscriminately rounded up with schools closed under martial law, already one year old.

*Editorial*

# Oct. 22 "Plebiscite" Classic Case of Undemocracy

A draft "constitution" was put on Oct. 22 to the nation-wide referendum in south Korea. A total of 95.5 per cent of 20,373,869 eligible voters reportedly went to polls and 91.6 per cent of them cast "aye" ballots.

The Seoul authorities, proclaiming the new "constitution" on Oct. 27, disclosed that it would take effect at the earliest possible date. This means the second "yusin" dictatorship.

No one, however, will believe the results in the "plebiscite" because it was held in an unheard-of fascist crucible where all political activities and freedom of speech and the press are stamped out, many democratic figures and patriotic students are indiscriminately arrested and detained and referred to a murderous trial and campuses are closed down under the "emergency martial law" lasting for one year.

Up to this date since the former dictator Pak Jung Hi was shot to death on Oct. 26 last year, the south Korean people have been vigorously struggling for the repeal of "yusin constitution", ouster of the "yusin" remnants and establishment of a democratic constitution.

Nevertheless, the Chon Du Hwan junta, usurping power through the Dec. 12 military coup d'etat, indiscriminately arrested and detained south Korean democrats and patriotic students. In addition, it went the length of harshly slaughtering more than 2,000 citizens in Kwangju.

Chon Du Hwan in Sept. expelled Choi Gyu Ha from presidency in order to sit on presidential chair.

The south Korean military strongman, sentencing Kim Dae Jung to death, purged all the dissidents in order to prolong their remaining days under the "martial law" where all political activities and freedom of speech and the press are trampled down on.

In unveiling the "new constitution", Chon Du Hwan stressed "the advent of new era", whereas he outshines Pak Jung Hi in fascist suppression of the people.

Chon Du Hwan, by enacting the new "constitution", is bent on dissolving the present legislature and all the existing political parties, with the legislative committee for state security, formerly the special committee for national security measures, functioning as a law-making body, pending the formation of a new legislature.

Ancient Greek democracy, applied to the upper crust, never to the populace, was far removed from the contemporary concept of democracy. Chon Du Hwan intends to root "democracy Chon style" in south Korea which applies only to those with unreserved allegiance to him and eliminates, oppresses and slaughters the majority of the population.

The new "constitution" gives a chief executive a seven-year term but bans a second term, providing for a peaceful transfer of power.

Generally speaking, the term of a president is four years as in the United States. Chon will remain in office for another one year till the next election; in short, he is first serving a four-year term and then a seven-year term. How can they argue that he is not perpetuating himself in power?

After serving two four-year terms, Pak Jung Hi ran for the third term by amending the "constitutional" ban on a third term and saying with tears in his eyes. "This is my last candidacy." After winning the election, he virtually wiped out the election system under the October "yusin reforms." There is nothing which prevents Chon, an adopted son of Pak, from doing the same things.

Despite the boast of "peaceful transfer of power," how can Chon describe as such the ouster of Choi Gyu Ha and his seizure of power? Every informed observer views Chon as a military dictator who seized power by the use of force. Everybody knows that he is responsible for the Kwangju Massacre and the death sentence passed on Kim Dae Jung, a world-famous democratic figure.

For Chon Du Hwan to produce "democratic constitution" is like a wolf giving birth to a lamb.




He is a petty bourgeois who does anything as told

He pays taxes...

Does not see, hear and talk... But he has a sole desire

"To elect the President directly."

THE CHOSUN-ILBO, MAR. 12, 1980




"What is clear"

(A streamer reading "A Direct Election of President" is carried by "draft constitution" proposed by the Democratic Republican Party and the Opposition New Democratic Party)

THE KUKCHE SINMUN, FEB. 12, 1980

# Pak's Death Anniversary Marked by Visible U.S. Role

Although one year has passed since former south Korean strongman Pak Jung Hi was assassinated by his closest associate Kim Jae Gyu, then the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, the situation there remains unsettled, as demonstrated by the recent students' demonstrations in Seoul. A series of changes in the situation after the Pak-shooting incident clearly indicate that the replacement of one dictator by another has had nothing to do with the cause of democratization of south Korean society, and furthermore with the cause of reintegrating the country, and that it reflected Uncle Sam's will.

The assassination incident brought a sudden end to the 18-year-long authoritarian rule of Pak Jung Hi. The incident was an unavoidable, direct result of growing conflicts of views and infighting within the regime over the following developments: The imprudent expulsion from the legislature of Opposition New Democratic Party President Kim Yong Sam who had followed the policy line of frontal confrontation with the Pak regime, massive popular demonstrations in major cities including Pusan, Masan and Taegu, with anti-"government" sentiments spreading nation-wide; brutal repressive policy; and the perilous economic conditions following the second oil crisis and the consequent collapse of the "high-growth" policy. However, the incident was also deeply related to the fact that Pak's authoritarian rule and tyranny was out of tune with American policy – human rights foreign policy, GI withdrawal plan and the move to improve relations with Peking – which threatened the Pak regime. Who becomes the leader of south Korea does not matter for Washington, if he remains obedient to its policy. In that sense, the United States committed itself to replace the dictator with an another strongman.

After the killing of Pak Jung Hi, assassin Kim Jae Gyu said, "I shot Pak Jung Hi to death and the United States behind me." He also remarked that Carter would defend him who gunned down the strongman, because his rival Edward Kennedy supported NDP President Kim Yong Sam.

Right after the official announcement that the Pentagon ordered the 39,000 GIs in south Korea alerted for combat readiness under the pretext of blocking the attempt of any outside forces to exploit the uncertain political situation in south Korea, sending the U.S. 7th Fleet to south Korea. At that time, Carter said that the U.S. would react strongly in accordance with its treaty obligations to south Korea to any external attempt to exploit the situation.

These moves on the part of the U.S. clearly showed that Uncle Sam still had the intention of putting his nose into Korean affairs and that it was involved in the assassination of Pak Jung Hi.

Two months after the shooting incident, the United States picked the then Maj. Gen. Chun Du Hwan, commander of the CIC and chief investigator of the assassination incident, as Pak Jung Hi's successor. The replacement of one dictator with an another strongman was clearly indicated in the arrest of martial law commander Chong Sung Hwa and other senior generals. At that time, Maj. Gen. Chon was capable of only mobilizing a small army of MP's under the CIC, but not other troops. (The CIC is normally under the control of the army chief of staff and the joint investigation team is placed under the martial law command.) Practically speaking, it normally requires a considerable military force for a lower-ranking officer like Chon Du Hwan to arrest his superiors like Chong Sung Hwa. However, Chon managed to order into action the capital garrison troops, paratroopers and the crack front-line forces in a bid to take into custody martial law commander Gen. Chong. Those in a position to alert and mobilize the garrison, the paratroops and the front-line forces are only the Americans with the operational control over the south Korean armed forces through the U.N. command and the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. These facts indicate that the U.S. instigated Chon to carry out the so-called coup-like arrest.

The following moves taken by the U.S. last December after the coup-like arrest unmistakably showed its intention of threatening the south Korean people and students in a show of military force and of encouraging the new south Korean authorities led by Gen. Chon to continue their suppressive policies to deal with the chaotic conditions they faced.

For this purpose, from the beginning of this year, the U.S. staged massive combined war games with the Chon-led junta successively – "Mages '80" and "Unfailing Victory" in January; "DMZ exercise" in February; "Shield '80" and "Team Spirit '80" in March; and most recently the "south Korea-U.S. combined anti-air operation" codenamed "Cope Jade 81-1" came to a close on Oct. 29. These massive war exercises aimed at suppressing the south Korean people's anti-"government" demonstrations as well as at launching an imaginary attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. did not remain a passive spectator of the situation but instigated Chon Du Hwan to appear on the political arena by increasing his power in a few months, until finally Chon seated himself in the "presidential" chair. When the Chon Du Hwan group proclaimed nation-wide martial law on May 17 and openly moved to military administration, Washington expressed "concern" and made much ado in a posture to put pressure upon the junta. But it had worked out beforehand a detailed plan for the May 17 action and establishment of the "Special National Security Committee for Emergency Measures" in close contact with the junta. In addition, at the end of May, Washington gave a helping hand to the junta in its massive popular massacre. Washington had Gen. Wickham, Chief of U.S.-Korea Combined Forces Command, released south Korean forces from its operational control to be deployed to suppress the uprising in Kwangju which resulted in around 2,000-3,000 deaths and over 10,000 injured, including infants and elderly people.

When public opinion at home and abroad lifted up voices criticizing the Chon's illegal plots to usurp power and its harsh military suppressive rule in south Korea, Washington encouraged Chon to go ahead with his repressive rule and seizure of power by resorting to crafty double-dealing tactics. At that time President Carter said at different press conferences that Washington was greatly displeased with Chon's attempt to seat himself in the post of supreme power of south Korea while saying that there was no alternative but to accept the political development in south Korea.

In addition, in striking contrast with the attitude taken by the Western powers including West Germany, France, and Australia which condemned the verdict by the south Korean military court, which sentenced dissident leader Kim Dae Jung to death by hanging, Washington refused to exert any meaningful pressure such as a possible cutoff of economic and military or political aid to Seoul to force Chon to moderate his repressive policies. Washington's expression of "grave concern" was limited to the fact that Muskie and other senior State Department officials telephoned key members of Congress asking them to show restraint in their statement. A hard fact of life is that Kim Dae Jung and other democratic dissidents are becoming victims of the Korean policy of Washington and that Washington has no concern about the death of democracy in south Korea.

The reason for the above-mentioned facts is clear. Washington's intention, apparently, is to permanently hold south Korea and keep it as a military base to fix the division of Korea and it thinks that easing defense relationships with Seoul would undermine its strategic position in Northeast Asia. In accordance with this strategy, to raise stooges in a planned way and enforce the policy of interference and aggression through them is important part of its colonial rule.

The U.S. released the south Korean troops under the control of the "Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" to put down notorious demonstrations staged by students and citizens in Kwangju. Photo: A dead body carried by paratroopers, May 27 and bloody dead bodies in a city morgue.

"Uncle Sam making another client of clay"

BY CHAE JUN

(Continued from page 4)

referendum wasn't approved, and some voters said they feared reprisals if they didn't vote. A certain south Korean told a foreign correspondent in Seoul that he was leaving south Korea so he could have a good excuse for not voting.

The fact that any voting in south Korea was rigged up, is clear from past elections held under the regimes of the late two strongmen Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi. For example, before the ballot ing ended, the election administration commission had already decided to announce the results of ballot counting and the voting rate; and sometimes the number of voters were more than the number of eligible voters.

If the Chon Du Hwan now obtains the "nation's full support" as reflected in the sweeping victory in the "national referendum," why does not Chon contest in a presidential election with Kim Dae Jung or other presidential candidates who have been ousted from politics? Why does not he repeal emergency martial law and try to guarantee for the people their minimum civil rights? Chon Du Hwan has no intention to do any of these. He illegally rose to power with a military shakeup Dec. 12 last and imposed martial law on May 17 this year, arresting leading politicians and dissidents. Moreover he has made it impossible for his formidable rival, Kim Dae Jung, by bringing groundless charges against him to try him by a court-martial.

For Chon Du Hwan, the so-called "overwhelming mandate of the south Korean people for the new constitution" is certain to end in smoke.

# Kim's Death Rap Upheld; Defendants Boycott Court

Amid world-wide protests and pleas, the military appelate court of the Chon Du Hwan junta on November 3 upheld a lower court decision and ruled Kim Dae Jung, a former "presidential candidate" and a prominent democratic dissident leader, die for allegedly "plotting the violent overthrow of the government."

The five-member appeals court also turned down appeals by 16 of 23 other co-defendants and upheld their lower court sentences, ranging from 2 to 20 years.

According to the Oct. 31 issue of the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun, which quoted the Jiji, AFP and Reuter, dissident leader Kim and 23 others boycotted the military appeal court held on Oct. 30, four days before the sentence was passed, protesting against the unfair trial. The military panel quickly closed the afternoon session begun at 2 p.m.

According to the Japanese paper, earlier that day, the defendants urged their lawyers not to make final arguments because the court's legal officer rejected their demand to have the court's legal officers replaced, and plunged the courtroom into chaos and forcing their removal.

Defendants' protest was caused by testimony given by a prosecution witness, a "former south Korean resident in Japan" and his name was not given. The prosecutor employed him to make a false testimony that the anti-Seoul compatriots organization National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy and the Unification of the Country (Hanmintong) was backed by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the Pyongyang Government. He also made a false testimony that Kim Dae Jung sent Kwak Tong Gi, a high-ranking officer of Hanmintong to Pyongyang in 1970 and educate him to become a pinko.

Among charges against Kim Dae Jung most controversial is the allegation that he was associated with Pyongyang through Hanmintong and Chongryun. Therefore, the prosecutor used him to substantiate their faked-up claim. However, their attemp totally failed. On Oct. 29, when Kim Dae Jung asked him "whom he knew in Hanmintong, he gave the name of Kwak. After that, when Kim questioned closely, "you don't know well Hanmintong because you know only Mr. Kwak," he hooted down and stood speechless.

Meanwhile, the Hanmintong's Japan headquarters on Oct. 30 identified the name of prosecution witness Yun Hyo Dong as a long-time cat's-paw of the south Korean authorities.

The star witness alleged that he had travelled to Pyongyang four times on behalf of Kim Dae Jung and Hanmintong. If his allegation were true, he and Hanmintong must have violated the Japanese laws concerning immigration.

Quite revealing, so far the Japanese police have never reported a violation of the laws by him and Hanmintong.

A most effective witness is a man with an identified name and address and occupation. Withhold his name, any given witness loses his credibility.

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A":

# Scenes of Labor Disputes (5)

Female workers of the Dong Il Textile Co., Ltd., at whom excrements were thrown at an annual meeting of workers of the Inchon factory in February, 1978

### *Long Hours of Labor*

(Continued from the No. 1014 issue of The People's Korea)

The International Labor Organization (ILO) formed in 1919 provides for an 8-hour day in enterprises in Article 1. Though the Labor Standards Law of our country also stipulates an 8-hour day, it is nothing less than a copy of the provision of the ILO. In fact, the Korean workers are obliged to work for an unduly long time under the worst labor conditions and for cheap wages.

Sometime ago, the New York Times carried a report on the Hae Tae Confectionary Company, dealing with the economic growth of Korea based on the low wages and exploitation. This became a social problem.

At food companies a 12-hour day is in force. Some companies adopts an 18-hour day.

According to a survey by the National Chemical Workers Union, the average wages of the workers of food companies (confectionary, bread, Chinese noodles, the dairy industry) as of October, 1979 were: 99,695 won with the basic wages of 8-hour day kept at 48,554 won, 49% of all wages.

Therefore, the workers couldn't but accept overtime work, night shifts and work on holidays, to double their wages in order to survive. When their company is in trouble, various kinds of allowances are immediately reduced and workers are lay off or dismissed. So jobs changed frequently, making the workers' life unstable.

In the beginning of September, 1979, the National Chemical Workers Union organized a foods subcommittee, 11 representatives of affiliated trade unions of foods companies with two shifts of 12 hours. The subcommittee decided to stage a joint campaign for an 8-hour day and a wage hike.

The National Chemical Workers Union actively helped each food trade union size up the situation of workers and settle the labor disputes. However, the companies were reluctant to accept the suggestions of trade unions on the following grounds: If the 12-hour day was changed to an 8-hour day, their work force should be inevitably increased by 50% to maintain the same output; It is difficult to pay wages for them; It is difficult to enforce an 8-hour day because of the work process. The labor force increased when business was brisk should be discharged.

When the negotiations of both sides was faced with a stalemate by the delaying tactics and insincerity of management, the National Chemical Workers Union brought the matter before the Labor Office, the Seoul city authorities and the Kyonggi provincial authorities. The Labor Committee of the Seoul City ordered on Apr. 11 management to reduce the 12-hour day to an 8-hour day; to provide wages and overtime work allowances based on the amount determined under the 12-hour day system; to compensate for wages retroactively and to make an 10-16% increase in wages in 1980. The order applied to the Lotte Confectionary Co., Ltd., the Dongyang Confectionary Co., Ltd., the Crown Confectionary Co., Ltd. and the Seoul Foods Co., Ltd.

At the outset of this year, the economic planning board adopted a guideline of a 15% increase in monthly wage. The board urged a 5% increase in monthly wage for the directors of the "government"-run enterprises and a 10% increase for other executive officials. This decision of the economic planning board was made before the devaluation of the won and the raise of the interest rate. Knowing this fact, the National Bank Workers Union and the trade unions of the Korea Electronics Co., Ltd. and the Sokkong company demanded a 20% wage increase and rejected the proposal of the economic planning board.

The trade unions of the Ryongnam Chemical Co., Ltd. and the Chinhae Chemical Co., Ltd. staged a sit-in, demanding a wage increase. These two companies were affiliated with a"government"-run enterprise, the Korea General Chemical Industry Corporation. The companies rejected the demands of the trade unions on the plea that the wage increase proposed by the economic planning board was within 15%.

### *Curbed Labor Rights*

On Nov. 3, 1970, some 20 workers of the Chongkye clothes company staged a sit-in, holding placards reading "We are not machines," and "Observe the Labor Standards Law!" But their sit-in was put down by the police. Chon Tae Il, a worker of the company protested against the authorities by burning himself to death. He died, shouting "Never make my death vain!"

On Apr. 8, after 10 years, about 200 union workers of the same company staged a rally and a sit-in at the office of the union of the Peace Market (Seoul), demanding an average 35-40% increase in wages; a 150% bonus; prohibition of an 11-13-hour day; and a retirement allowance. They also made the following demands to the government: guarantee of the three labor rights; restoration of rights and reinstatement of dismissed workers; preferential treatment to small businesses.

Li So Son, mother of Chon Tae Il (who committed suicide with words "Mother, please do what I couldn't do after my death."), attended the rally and sit-in as a permanent adviser of the trade union.

About 16,000 people are working at the Peace Market. Most of their workshops are very narrow and without a ventilator. They suffer from noise, dust, and illumination yet receive low wages in a 10-13 hour day denied overtime work allowances. One worker said "Many workers are underfed and develop eye diseases, diseases of the respiratory organs, digestive troubles, nervous diseases and chronic exhaustion." Many 13-15 years old girls were seen at the sit-in. There is no big change between today and 10 years ago. If any, there is a trade union defending the rights of workers, striving for improved work conditions.

The labor dispute of the Peace Market came to a settlement on Apr. 15 as the trade union and the company accepted the arbitration proposal submitted by the Labor Office. The proposal was: an average 29% increase in wages, the payment of the retirement allowances for workers at company with 1-16 employees.

Since those who discharged at the Inchon factory of the Dong Il Textile Co., Ltd., Mun Hyon Ran (25) was dismissed whenever she got a new job because of the "blacklist" widely distributed in the name of Chairman Kim Yong Tae of the National Textile Trade Union. On the "blacklist" were names, the dates of birth, resident registration numbers, addresses and places of employment of some 120 dismissed workers.

The Hanbi company, a factory of slippers, was the third place where Mun was discharged. She thought she could work there as the company was small and not a textile company. One day, she was asked by the chief of the general affairs section of the company, "You joined the Dong Il Textile Company on Feb. 12, 1976. Your serial number is No. 413. Your section was the first squad of slubbing section." The section chief knew even her serial number which she didn't know.

An annual meeting of workers of the Inchon factory of the Dong Il Textile Co., Ltd. held on Feb. 21, 1978 was a pandemonium of violence. Backed by police and the executives of the National Textile Workers Union, tens of men with wooden staves scattered excrements at the meeting room, they were under the instructions of the company.

Protesting against this incident, 142 workers waged a demonstration and a sit-in. They were dismissed on Apr. 1 in the same year for detention for two years.

The 30 dismissed workers of the Dong Il Textile Co., Ltd. went on a strike on Apr. 25 for an indefinite period at the office of the chairman of the Federation of Korea Trade Unions. The Central Committee of the Federation of Korea Trade Unions unlike before the Oct. 26 incident reportedly decided to "make efforts for reinstatement of the dismissed workers of the Dong Il Textile Co., Ltd." However, any concrete measures were not yet taken by the authorities.

The essential gravity of the labor issues of our country originates in the economic development policy, a policy of preserving dual profits of the internal and external capital at the sacrifice of workers under the export-oriented high-economic growth.

In order to strengthen this system, the labor relations act was revised for several times. The "extraordinary special act on foreign investment enterprises" and the "Special Measures Law for National Defence" restricted the basic labor rights and trade unions. These measures generated the recent explosive labor disputes.

The government, companies and some corrupted trade unions don't yet find out a fundamental policy for the improvement. They are still indulged in defence of their vested rights.

All the parties concerned should review and pay attention to the urgent demands of workers.

**(Concluded) (From "Sin Tong-A". June issue, this year)**

*Economic Chiefs of 4 Newspapers:*

# Panel Discussion on S. Korean Economy

(Continued from the No. 1,011 issue of The People's Korea)

**Pae:** There are some experts on labor affairs who stress the connection between the guideline for wage hikes and the incident which recently occurred at the coal mine in Sabuk City, North Kyongsang Province.

As for so-called labor-management disputes, some people are of the opinion that the cause of disputes between management and workers should be sought in the government-led wage policy and other related questions. At present, the government thinks that if the pace of economic growth in the country quickens to 5 percent, the GNP growth is expected to increase by the same percentage rate. Then it thinks, the actual living standard will record a 4-5 percent advance. However, this seems to be a general idea. Viewed from the standpoint of distribution of profits, there is a structural problem workers think they don't take a proper share, while salaried people say that their living has not improved as much as the government thinks. There is no predicting to what level the prices of commodities will rise by the end of this year. A 30 percent or 40 percent increase? Under these circumstances, if wages are increased 15 percent, workers' living standard will be lowered. In short, wage questions are viewed differently by different people

### *Labor-Management Problem Brought to Fore*

The government so far has refrained from discussing the question of distributing wealth, on the basis of the thinking that to increase wealth in absolute terms is an urgent matter. But at present, such kind of thinking should be corrected. The workers' claims would inevitably become stronger than those of employers. However, it is not the original intention either of workers or of management to create differences in claims between workers and employers or to foment violence or antagonism between the two sides. As for the recent coal miners' violent uprising which occurred in Sabuk City, it was not the real intention of the miners to develop the incident into a bloody conflict between them and policemen. I guess there were some other factors in play that aggravated the situation. In the future, such problems may occur not only in certain coal mines or enterprises but in any industrial sectors where labor's rights are ignored. Therefore it is desirable that from now on the government will settle a large number of problems accumulated in a certain period of time sweepingly by establishing a guideline, and settle all the related questions in accordance with it, instead of settling problems one by one.

As for the wage question, the government should discuss the question of why employers force low wages on workers and refuse to pay higher wages even when they can do so. If employers can not operate their companies to ensure proper wage levels for workers, their capacity as entrepreneurs should be questioned. Maybe, the situation will be improved if employers, holding frank discussions with workers, talk about measures with them and work out future programmes to improve their wages and guarantee certain wage levels.

**Moderator:** Actually, it seems to be very difficult to settle this question. It is advisable that the management side make clear its wage-paying capacity. But, at present, our country's economy is in the most difficult phase and enterprises are undergoing severe hardships. In addition, complex problems are cropping up here and there. It is impossible, therefore, for the government to improve management conditions and then the internal problems at once. But at the same time it can make efforts to settle these problems gradually.

### *Enterprises Should Be Awakened to Stern Realities*

**Li:** Essentially, the question is that the government has so far placed too heavy restrictions on the three rights of labor.

You know that recently textile workers in the Pyonghwa (Peace) Market in Seoul staged a sit-in. When I visited the market, I found the situation of the workers was very terrible.

The textile workers who had been receiving only 40,000 won (U.S. $1 is approximately 615 won) per month demanded a pay hike to 60,000 won. But, I wonder how they can live on that amount of money, and how they can make a livelihood with 40,000 won, with which they can not pay even their house rent. I think these facts indicate that there is a fundamental problem in the wage policy followed by the government. Anyway, a proper minimum wage system should be introduced.

Well, regarding the question of to what level wages should be raised under the current economic condition, I would like to stress the following facts: In connection with an income tax, 80 percent of the entire population is exempted from taxation and 20 percent are income-tax payers. It is not too much to say that those who are exempted from tax are barely eking out their living. Therefore, the problem is how the government should compensate for a cut in real wages due to price rises. In such a case, the government so far has compensated for wage decreases, relating them to productivity. But I think that it should decide on wage levels from a political standpoint. And this decision should be followed by enterprises.

In our country, enterprises always satisfy their desires whether our country's economy is prosperous or not. It is quite natural that workers do not remain loyal to the enterprises which do nothing to them when the economy is prosperous, and which announce a wage cut because of poor profits when the economy is depressed.

**(To be continued)**

Korean Cultural History (31)

# *Invention of Hunminjongum, Korean Alphabet*

**(Continued from the No. 1013 issue of The People's Korea)**

From the time of the three Kingdoms, the Korean people employed *ridu* characters (Chinese characters used for their sound values and meanings). But, the *ridu* characters did not fully accord with the phonetic and grammatic systems of the Korean language and were very inconvenient for writing. In the mid-15th century, 28 original alphabet was invented.

King Sejong and the scholars of *Chiphyongjon* (state academic institution) – Chong Rin Ji, Sin Suk Ju, Song Sam Mun, Choe Hang, Pak Paeng Nyon, etc., produced a 28-letter Korean alphabet in January 1444 and named it *Hunminjongum* which means correct letters for teaching the people.

*Hunminjongum* reflects the phonetic system and feature of the Korean language. *Hunminjongum* bears some characteristics of its own. Firstly, it takes full account of the phonological structure and vocal feature of the Korean language and skillfully adopts itself to them. Secondly, each of its letters takes the shape the vocal organs assume when producing its sound. It adopts the method and principle of clearly expressing in letters the region where each sound is produced, the quality of each sound and the mutual relations between sounds. Lastly, the number of the alphabetic letters is decided on the phonological principle and in consideration of its practical usage.

*Hunminjongum* is an alphabet easy to learn and write because its principle of making is scientific, its organization is delicate and its system is perfect.

The invention of *Hunminjongum* made a great contribution to the development of the national culture.

**Development of Astronomy, Meteorology**

On the other hand many vatuable scientific successes were made in the astronomical field in the 15th century.

In the 15th century, the feudalistic ruling circles showed their interest in agriculture in order to strengthen their economic foundations. This brought about a significant progress in astronomy.

Tens of scholars were charged with extensive research and writing papers on astronomy, meteorology, geography, mathematics, medical science, and agriculture. Their research centre was at *"Chiphyonjon"* (a house of wise men), created in 1420.

In 1392, *"Sounkan"* (an astronomical institute) was established, inheriting that of the Koryo period. It formulated a calender fitting the geographical position of Korea and produced precision observation instruments.

In 1434, the *"Kanuidae,"* an astronomical observatory, was erected within the Kyongbok Palace, a royal residence. It was about 10.23 meters in height, about 11.51 meters in length and 10.56 meters in width.

It kept *kanui*, a main observatory apparatus and various other instruments such as a celestial globe.

After 1438 five experts were posted at this observatory and they continued observations on day-night shifts.

Astronomers were dispatched to Mt. Samgak in Seoul, the Ilchul Peak in Mt. Kumgangsan, Mt. Mani on the Kanghwa Island, Mt. Paektu, Mt. Chiri, and Mt. Hanra in order to measure the altitude of the North Pole, solar eclipse and eclipse of the moon. Provisional observatories were set there.

Observation instruments were manufactured in the 15th century. In 1432 Chong Cho (2-1434) and Chong Lin Chi (1396-1478) were ordered to research into old documents on astronomy. Li Chang (1376-1451), Chang Yong Sil (?) and others were ordered to manufacture observation instruments.

As a result such celestial coordinates measuring apparatuses made of copper as big *kanui*, small *kanui* and *ilsongjonggui*, consisting of a sundial and a moondial, and *chugyongmu*, a kind of water clock were manufactured by 1438.

The manufacture of these instruments made possible the improvement of the calender and a system of time signals was devised.

The Humbyong House (a research institute for the study of documents on astronomy) was built in 1438 and the Poru Hall (a research office on water clock) in 1434. The Poru Hall was built to operate *chugyongnu*, a sophisticated automatic water clock. Furthermore, *ongnukiryun*, another automatic water clock was also installed in the Humgyong Hall.

The use of these instruments helped measure the celestial coordinates and the time more accurately them before and develop the concept of the calender.

Another astronomical exploit achieved in the 15th-16th centuries was the production of a two-volume calender book, *Hoiponjgan*. The first volume was compiled by Chong Cho and Chong Lin Chi and the second volume was compiled by Li Sun Chi (?-1465) and Chon Tam (1416-1468).

The first volume with Seoul as the datum described systematically constants needed for astronomical calculations, a mathematical table, methods of calculation, principles of solar and lunar races, the theories on forecasting solar and lunar eclipses, and the theory on the movement of planets.

The constants indicated in this volume were very accurate. For instance, a year was defined as 365.2425 days. This is exactly the same as used today. The constant 29.530593 days for the length of one month is very near the present constant of 29.530588 days.

An exact theory was set out on the speeds of solar and lunar races and the forecast of solar and lunar eclipses.

Meteorology reached high levels in the 15th century on the basis of the results of astronomical observations.

From March, 1428 the results of the meteorological observations were recorded daily and yearly just like a calender and at the same time the marine meteorological journal was set in motion.

In August, 1441, the world's first rain gauge made of iron was invented. This rain gauge was highly accurate, measuring 60.6 cm in height and 24.2 cm in diameter.

Prior to the invention of the rain gauge, the government of the Li dynasty ordered the regional authorities to survey the soil percolation of rain after rainfalls. There were differences according to the quality of soil. This produced an original idea on invention of the rain gauge.

The advances in astronomical and meteorological studies contributed to remarkable development of agriculture in the Li dynasty.

(To be continued)

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

**Sept. 6**

* Pong Chol Man, Ambassador of the DPRK to Burma, paid a farewell call on Burmese President U Ne Win. The Burmese president expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Burma and Korea would further consolidate and develop.

**Sept. 9**

* Nia Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, met DPRK Ambassador to his country Sim Jae Du.

**Sept. 10**

* Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, met the Ambassador of the DPRK to Equatorial Guinea Li Jong Jong. The chairman expressed full support to the south Korean people's struggle for the democratisation of society.

**Sept. 11**

* Louis Terrenoire, Honorary Member of the National Assembly of France and President of the France-Korea Friendship Association, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

**Sept. 15**

* Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka met Ambassador of the DPRK to Madagascar So Jin Yong.

**Sept. 16**

* Omar Jallow, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of Gambia, and his companion arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" delegation headed by its managing director Goto Motoo arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* Icelandic President Vigdis Finnbogadottir met DPRK Ambassador to his country Chon Gi Gap.
* Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of Cameroon met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the Academy of Social Sciences, on a visit to his country. The Cameroon president declared that the party and government of Cameroon would make every effort possible for the peaceful reunification of Korea.
* Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe met DPRK Ambassador to Zimbabwe Li Won Guk. The Zimbabwean prime minister declared that the Zimbabwean people would actively support the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country and that it is an invariable stand and will of the Zimbabwean people to support the reunification of Korea.
* Leabua Jonathan, President of the CC of the Lesotho National Party and Premier met Kang Su Myong, Ambassador of the DPRK to Mozambique. Expressing satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Lesotho and Korea, the Lesotho premier said that the relations would be further developed in the future.

**Sept. 19**

* A Seychelles education delegation headed by M.T. Choppy, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Seychelles and Senior Education Officer at the Ministry for Education and Information, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Katsumata Seiichi, ex-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Director of the Socialist Theory Institute of the JSP and Member of the House of Representatives, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* Mohamed Abdel Rahman Abdel Salam, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

**Sept. 21**

* Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok met and had a talk with Mohamed Abdel Rahman Abdel Salam, newly-appointed Egyptian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

**Sept. 22**

* An agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a 1981 to 1983 cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles were signed in Pyongyang.

**Sept. 23**

* A government trade delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Izharul Haque, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists headed by Olga Petrovic, President of the Committee of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro for Information, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

(KCNA)

SHORT STORY

# *Signalman First Class (3)*

*By Pak Wung Gol*

**(Continued from the No. 1013 issue of The People's Korea)**

At the tunnel entrance Nam Gil watched him go, then he went back inside, walked over and put the receiver to his ear – he knew it would take at least thirty minutes before anything could happen, but he simply could not just sit and wait. He pictured in his mind the new man looking for the broken lines in the path of enemy bombs and shells. Then he recalled what he had told him about his mother and his home village.

* * *

Come to think of it, it was the following spring after the Ryosu uprising that he left home. When the uprising was put down, his father with others went to Mount Jiri to wage guerilla warfare against the enemy. Nam Gil and his mother were left at home. But the police kept after them. Such beastly torture! The enemy tortured his mother, accusing her of hiding her husband and demanded to know his whereabouts, they accused Nam Gil of being his father's errand boy.

Many scenes of the enemy's savage torture came to his mind. But the worst of all was what the enemy did to his mother – the electric-shock treatment. They wired her thumbs and charged electricity. It was horrible to see the convulsively twitching muscles of his mother's arms caused by the electric current. And they did all this before Nam Gil's eyes. But she and he both pulled through, and in the end they were released. Yet, the enemy would not leave them alone. The police and terrorists raided their house often, and took Nam Gil to the police station almost every other day.

One fine spring day, Nam Gil was on the way home, as usual, from the police station. When he had almost reached his village he found his mother waiting for him in a corn field. She threw her arms around him and burst into tears. Exhausted, he could not restrain his tears either and wept with her, they sat down in the field and spent the whole day talking about what they should do. In the end, mother said he should go away some place. Those last hours with his mother were still vivid in his memory. In the distance sea-gulls were flying over the South Sea and whistles of the boats left a long melancholy echo.

That evening he left home. His mother prepared a little lunch package for him. He took a night train for Seoul.

He knew no one in Seoul, but, since it was a big place, Nam Gil thought he could find some work and live a "peaceful" life without being taken regularly to the police station.

He worked as a longshoreman in Inchon, a porter in Seoul Railway Station, a trainee at an iron works... When the People's Army liberated Seoul, he joined the Volunteer Corps.

According to this man from his home village, his mother had retreated together with others but had gone into the mountains. Nam Gil thought, perhaps she is too in the Taebaek mountains, where he was now fighting. Only she would be at the southern end, and he was in the northern part. Nam Gil doubted she could be a combatant. But even so, he wondered if she could endure the difficult night march and the cold winter.

* * *

Meanwhile another half an hour passed. But the first Company was silent. The fifth orderly had not returned either. To the loud call of "Rakdong, Rakdong." there were responses now and then, but all wrong parties.

He imagined all kinds of things that might have happened to the man who had been sent out. Of course, there was no special reason for him to be anxious about him. But it was war, and anything can happen to anyone at anytime.

He was very much tempted to put down the receiver and go out. But every time he was held back by the thought that there might be a signal coming in at any moment now. He sat tensely waiting, his ears strained, as if waiting for a sign of life from a swooned comrade.

At last he could no longer keep still. He said: "Platoon leader, please let me go!"

The platoon leader who had been sitting by him with a receiver to his ear looked at Nam Gil a moment as if trying to make up his mind promptly, the platoon leader told him he could go, and handed him his receiver. Nam Gil walked out of the tunnel feeling many eyes following him.

The breath of winter was already making itself felt. In the powder-smoke filled valley the wind raged through the trees sending the leaves scurrying before it.

Soon Nam Gil found the line and began to follow it. Before long, he saw a fresh crater and severed poles, which he promptly fixed.

He kept moving on along the line sometimes buried under a pile of burning branches, and again hidden deep underground. At some places the lines were coiled around tree trunks.

To see if the line was intact, he kept picking it up and pulling it. Only after making sure that the line was all right would he move on.

Bombs and shells kept bursting all around. He was constantly shower ed with dirt and pebbles.

At first, whenever shells and bombs exploded, he went flat on the ground, but not any more. They were flying in all directions. One had to think and act quickly to escape such wildly flying shells.

(To be continued)

# 1,000 Yonsei Students Urge Chon to Step Down

About 1,000 students at Yonsei University, a prestigious private school in Seoul, strongly called for the ouster of Chon Du Hwan by turning a prayer meeting into an anti-"government" rally. They staged a militant on-campus demonstration after distributing anti-"government" handbills.

The students, holding Chon responsible for thousands of deaths during the popular uprising in Kwangju in May, repeated their demand that he must step down from power right away.

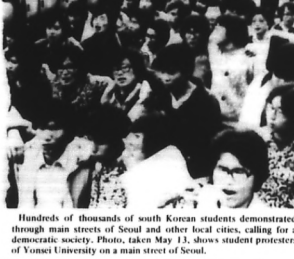
The student protest came at a time when Chon Du Hwan was busy spreading an impression that he was firmly in command.

Over 300 riot police was mobilized and at least 5 students were known arrested.

This was the third student demonstration since the May incidents.

The first one occurred Oct. 8 when 150 students at Hanguk (Korea) Theological College in Seoul distributed handbills charging "yusin remnants" with attempting to end freedom and democracy on the plea of national security. The second one came on Oct. 17 involving 1,000 students at Koryo University, the most prestigious private university in south Korea.

The demonstration was ominously anti-American and anti-Japanese. They urged the United States and Japan to stop supporting the Seoul "government" and called for a boycott of the Oct. 22 "national referendum."



**Hundreds of thousands of south Korean students demonstrated through main streets of Seoul and other local cities, calling for a democratic society. Photo, taken May 13, shows student protesters of Yonsei University on a main street of Seoul.**

# Japan Alleges "Threat" From DPRK

Japanese officials are making statements hostile to Pyongyang. A Defense Agency representative Oct. 27 told a session of the House of Representatives hoc committee on national security that the "growing" military power of the DPRK posed "a potential threat" to Japan.

"The DPRK's military strength has markedly been increased over the years, posing an increased potential threat to Japan," said Okazaki, counsellor of the defense agency.

In the past, the Japanese government in a bid to increase defense spending, has cited the Soviet Union's armed forces in the Far East as a potential threat to Japan.

But this is the first time that it has publicly stated that the DPRK's military strength threatened Japan itself, although government officials later qualified the Okazaki statement by saying that "his statement reflected a view of a defense expert which did not represent the government's position."

All the same, the statement of the agency counsellor shows that the military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea has been further cemented and that Japan regards the DPRK as "an imaginary enemy."

The United States and south Korean authorities have come up with the allegations about "threat from the north" to justify their military buildup and preparations for another war in Korea.

Last year, the United States waged an anti-Pyongyang campaign, spreading a false report by the so-called intelligence community that the size and strength of the DPRK's ground forces, armor, firepower and mobility were larger than previously estimated and that she, possibly reacting to the announced U.S. troops withdrawal, suddenly increased their her ground forces, tanks and artillery.

President Carter halted the withdrawal of American combat troops from south Korea under the pretext of a report by the intelligence community and sent another squadron of F-4D aircraft to south Korea and moved swiftly ahead with a modernization program for south Korean armed forces.

Why then, did the Japanese government call into question what it calls "a potential threat" at this time?

This is because Japan is pressured by Washington to play a more important role in promoting the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance.

The Japanese Self-Defense Forces are scheduled to join a series of U.S.-south Korea military exercises called "Team Spirit" next year.

Furthermore, the United States and Japan, according to "a guideline for U.S.-Japan defense cooperation" are now mapping out concrete plans for military operations in case of a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The recent statement also shows that the Japanese government takes sides with the Chon Du Hwan military junta pursuing warmaniac and repressive policies, though it has expressed "great concern" over the life of south Korean democratic leader Kim Dae Jung.

The DPRK has a population of 17 million and her per capita GNP is approximately $2,000, whereas Japan's population is 120 million, and her per capita GNP is about $8,700. Furthermore, Korea has never invaded other countries, though she was invaded many a time by foreign countries which include Japan. It is clear to everyone that a country like Korea cannot pose a "threat" to Japan.

And it is true that the DPRK has its own armed forces and an appropriate percentage of the budget goes to defense buildup each year. But the defense efforts and policies of Pyongyang are purely intended for defensive purposes in view of the situation in which about 38,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in the Korean Peninsula, that south Korea has a 600,000-700,000 strong armed force and what is more, a large number of nuclear weapons are deployed across the Military Demarcation Line.

It is the duty of the DPRK's army to defend its people and land from a possible invasion from south Korea and the United States.

The DPRK has urged the United States to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and made tireless efforts for a plan to reduce the armed forces of north and south Korea, and made several official proposals on the matter. At the last Party Congress, President Kim Il Sung proposed to form a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and stated it should be a neutral nation which does not participate in any political-military alliance and a non-aligned, peace-loving state by cutting back the military strength of north and south Korea to 100,000-150,000 each.

And yet, the Japanese authorities alleged the "threat from the north", disregarding Pyongyang's strenuous peace efforts.

It is obvious that the Japanese intend to increase the defense spending by using the groundless "threat from the north" in their ideological offensive.

# Pyongyang Scores Reagan

Presidential candidate from the U.S. Republican Party Reagan told reporters several days ago that, if he was elected President, he would not withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea, but reinforce them and strengthen the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty". The South Korea-U.S. Field Army Commander" chimed in with much ado about "threat of southward aggression", crying that they should get fully ready to take a necessary action, at whatever moment a war may break out on the Korean Peninsula. And the commander of the U.S. Air Force in the Pacific and the former supreme commander of the NATO forces said that the Korean Peninsula is a dangerous spot of a possible war in Asia and the Pacific, alleging that we are to blame for this. The U.S. political and military bosses blare that there is no change in their "security commitments" to south Korea and they would fulfil them.

Commenting on this torrent of anachronistic and bellicose outbursts coming from the U.S. authorities and military bosses, Rodong Sinmun (official organ of the CC of the WPK) in its Oct. 23 issue said:

"All this shows that the U.S. is going to strengthen its occupation policy in south Korea and step up war preparations with greater haste".

Under the headline "bellicose nature of aggressors", the commentator said:

"These powder-reeking warlike outcries uttered by the U.S. at a time when voices demanding peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are growing ever louder at home and abroad, vividly reveal their invariable aggressive nature and heinous colour as interventionists.

"The war preparations carried on by U.S. in south Korea are a grave threat to peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

"At the current 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, delegates of many countries of the world supported our policy for national reunification and demanded in unison the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea."

"The United States should respond to our just proposal for the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. The question of war or peace will entirely depend on how the United States responds to our proposal. The United States should ponder over this, accept our proposal and withdraw its troops from south Korea", said Rodong Sinmun. (KCNA)

# "Cope Jade 81-1" Riot-Control Drill

The United States and south Korea staged an air defense exercise codenamed "Cope Jade 81-1" on Oct. 28 and 29.

U.S. air force, marine and army units and their south Korean counterparts participated in the two-day operation.

The participating U.S. aircraft included F15s, F3As, HC 130 Hercules and HH53s. "F15 Eagles and RF4 reconnaissance aircraft from the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing, F3A airborne warning and control planes from the 961st AWACS, and one HC130 transport plane and HH53 Sikorsky helicopters from Iwakuni participated in the Cope Jade 81-1," said the Pentagon.

Washington and Seoul staged "Cope Jade"exercises in November, last year when the south Korean situation became very complicated in the wake of former dictator Pak Jung Hi's assassination, and in May this year when the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju shook the fascist military rule to its very foundation.

The aim of the exercises, they said, was to insure the readiness of south Korean and U.S. forces in case of a possible contingency on the Korean Peninsula.

But informed sources say that a series of "Cope Jade" exercises aim at cracking down anti-"government" demonstrations and preventing a democratic development of south Korea.

What they call "contingency" on the Korean theater actually means incidents like the Kwangju incident which took place inside south Korea.

Under instructions from the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command", the south Korean military blackguards called out heavily armed units of the south Korean army and arrested and imprisoned and brutally murdered citizens, youngsters and students in Kwangju last May.

It is clear that the last "Cope Jade" exercise was designed to threaten the south Koreans' protesting the Oct. 22 "national referendum" and the second "yusin" dictatorial rule by the Chon military junta.

# Americans Here Send Letter to Muskie

On Oct. 24, Frank Baldwin, an assistant professor of Columbia University and other 252 Americans in Japan released a letter of protest to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, urging that the United States should cut off economic and military aid to south Korea to save Kim Dae Jung's life and restare democratic development in south Korea. The letter was handed down to U.S. Embassy officials here.

Here is their letter to the U.S. Secretary of State:

The Honorable Edmund Muskie,
Secretary of State
Department of State
2201 C Street, North West
Washington, D.C. 20520 U.S.A.

Dear Sir

As American citizens living in Japan, we wish to direct to you, the Secretary of State, this letter of concern and protest.

We are concerned over the fate of Mr. Kim Dae-jung and over the democratic process in the Republic of Korea. That Mr. Kim is a person of outstanding integrity and a devout Christian is attested to by those who know him. Mr. Kim's speeches and writings consistently reveal his advocacy of a peaceful restoration of democracy and of a more just society in the Republic of Korea.

We, therefore, must protest strongly the shocking sentence passed on Mr. Kim Dae-jung by a military court of the Republic of Korea on September 17 of this year.

We protest, at the same time, the repression of religious freedom, of freedom of the press, and of due process that this trial in the Republic of Korea has revealed.

Finally, we protest the highly ambiguous response of our own United States Government to this situation in south Korea, seemingly in disregard of our national ideals and of our avowed commitment to democracy and human rights at home and abroad.

Therefore, we urgently request that all possible steps be taken by the Government of the United States to prevent Kim Dae-jung from being killed and to restore due process and democracy in the Republic of Korea. We ask you to consider such fundamental measures as withholding economic and military support. For, only by taking this kind of action does our government prove that its commitment to democracy and human rights is more than mere rhetoric, that it is in actuality the publicly expressed policy of the people of the United States.

As Americans, we urge you most strongly to take immediate and adequate action regarding these fundamental concerns.

Yours Respectfully

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